

Model Name: T460HB01 V1

Issue Date : 2010/12/10

(*) Preliminary Specifications

() Final Specifications

Customer Signature	Date	AUO	Date
Approved By _____		Approval By PM Director Yen Ting Chiu _____	
Note		Reviewed By RD Director Eugene CC Chen _____	
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Record of Revision

[illegible]

1. General Description

This specification applies to the 46.0 inch Color TFT-LCD Module T460HB01 V1. This LCD module has a TFT active matrix type liquid crystal panel 1,920x1,080 pixels, and diagonal size of 46.0 inch. This module supports 1,920x1,080 mode. Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 10-bit gray scale signal for each dot.

The T460HB01 V1 has been designed to apply the 10-bit 4 channel LVDS interface method. It is intended to support displays where high brightness, wide viewing angle, high color saturation, and high color depth are very important. Also, 3D function is also embedded into front glass as pattern retarder.

* General Information

Items	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Screen Size	46.00	inch	
Display Area	1018.08(H) x 572.67(V)	mm	
Outline Dimension	1056.9 (H) x 612.3(V) x 18.3(D)	mm	D: front bezel to rear boss
Driver Element	a-Si TFT active matrix		
Bezel Opening	1024.9(H) x 579.3(V)	mm	
Display Colors	10 bit, 1.07B	Colors	
Number of Pixels	1,920x1,080	Pixel	
Pixel Pitch	0.53025 (H) x 0.53025(W)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe		
Display Operation Mode	Normally Black		
Rotate Function	Achievable		Note 1

Note 1: Rotate Function refers to LCD display could be able to rotate.

2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

The followings are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit

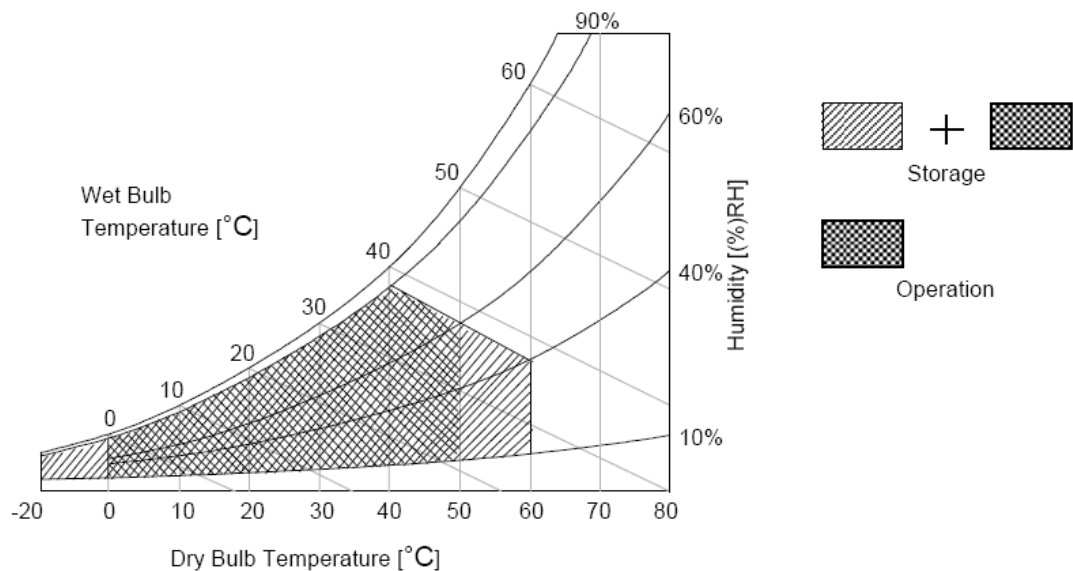
Item	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Conditions
Logic/LCD Drive Voltage	Vcc	-0.3	14	[Volt]	Note 1
Input Voltage of Signal	Vin	-0.3	4	[Volt]	Note 1
Operating Temperature	TOP	0	+50	[°C]	Note 2
Operating Humidity	HOP	10	90	[%RH]	Note 2
Storage Temperature	TST	-20	+60	[°C]	Note 2
Storage Humidity	HST	10	90	[%RH]	Note 2
Panel Surface Temperature	PST		65	[°C]	Note 3

Note 1: Duration:50 msec.

Note 2 : Maximum Wet-Bulb should be 39°C and No condensation.

The relative humidity must not exceed 90% non-condensing at temperatures of 40°C or less. At temperatures greater than 40°C, the wet bulb temperature must not exceed 39°C.

Note 3: Surface temperature is measured at 50°C Dry condition



3. Electrical Specification

The T460HB01 V1 requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The other is to power back light unit.

3.1 Electrical Characteristics

3.1.1: DC Characteristics

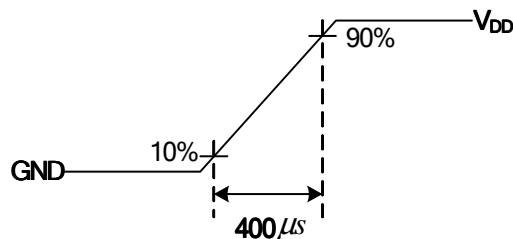
Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max		
LCD							
Power Supply Input Voltage		V_{DD}	10.8	12	13.2	V_{DC}	
Power Supply Input Current		I_{DD}	--	TBD	TBD	A	1
Power Consumption		P_C	--	TBD	TBD	Watt	1
Inrush Current		I_{RUSH}	--	--	TBD	A	2
LVDS Interface	Input Differential Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	200	400	600	mV_{DC}	3
	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	V_{TH}	+100	--	+300	mV_{DC}	3
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	V_{TL}	-300	--	-100	mV_{DC}	3
	Input Common Mode Voltage	V_{ICM}	1.1	1.25	1.4	V_{DC}	3
CMOS Interface	Input High Threshold Voltage	V_{IH} (High)	2.7	--	3.3	V_{DC}	4
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	V_{IL} (Low)	0	--	0.6	V_{DC}	4
Backlight Power Consumption		P_{BL}	TBD	TBD	TBD	Watt	
Life time (MTTF)			30000			Hour	8, 9

3.1.2: AC Characteristics

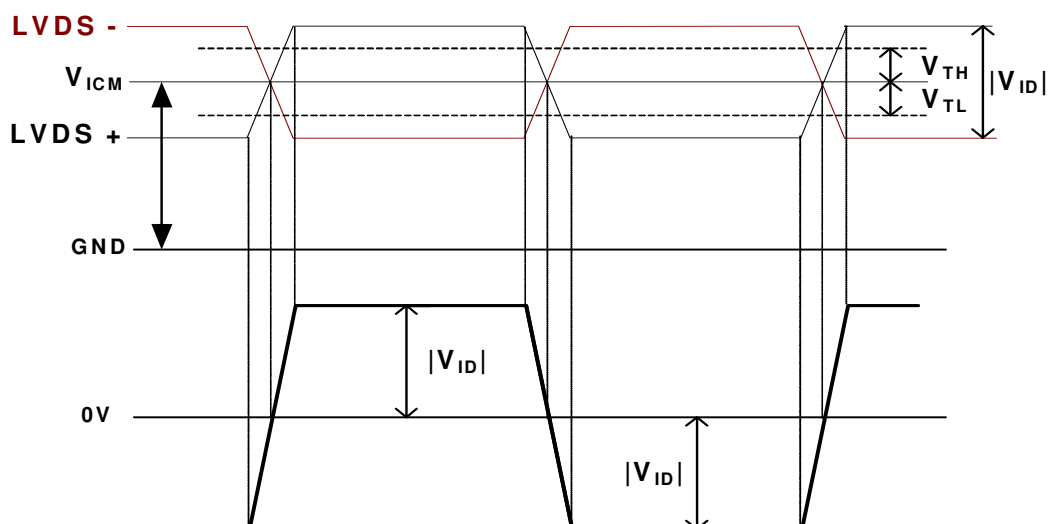
Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max		
LVDS Interface	Input Channel Pair Skew Margin	$t_{\text{SKEW (CP)}}$	-500	--	+500	ps	5
	Receiver Clock : Spread Spectrum Modulation range	Fclk_ss	Fclk -3%	--	Fclk +3%	MHz	6
	Receiver Clock : Spread Spectrum Modulation frequency	Fss	30	--	200	KHz	6
	Receiver Data Input Margin Fclk = 85 MHz Fclk = 65 MHz	tRMG	-0.4 -0.5	-- --	0.4 0.5	ns	7

Note :

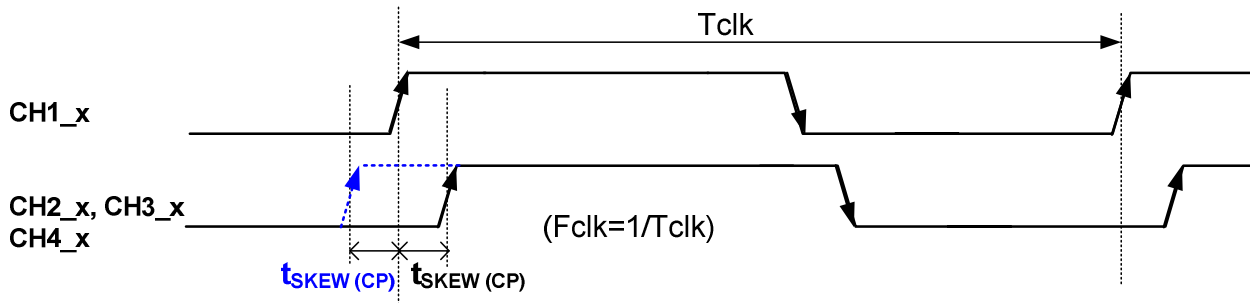
1. $V_{DD} = 12.0V$, $F_v = 120\text{Hz}$, $F_{clk} = 82\text{MHz}$, 25°C , Test Pattern : White Pattern
2. Measurement condition : Rising time = 400us



3. $V_{ICM} = 1.25V$

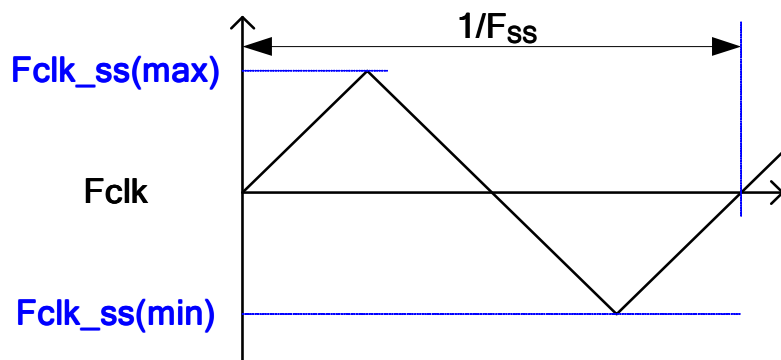


4. The measure points of V_{IH} and V_{IL} are in LCM side after connecting the System Board and LCM.
5. Input Channel Pair Skew Margin



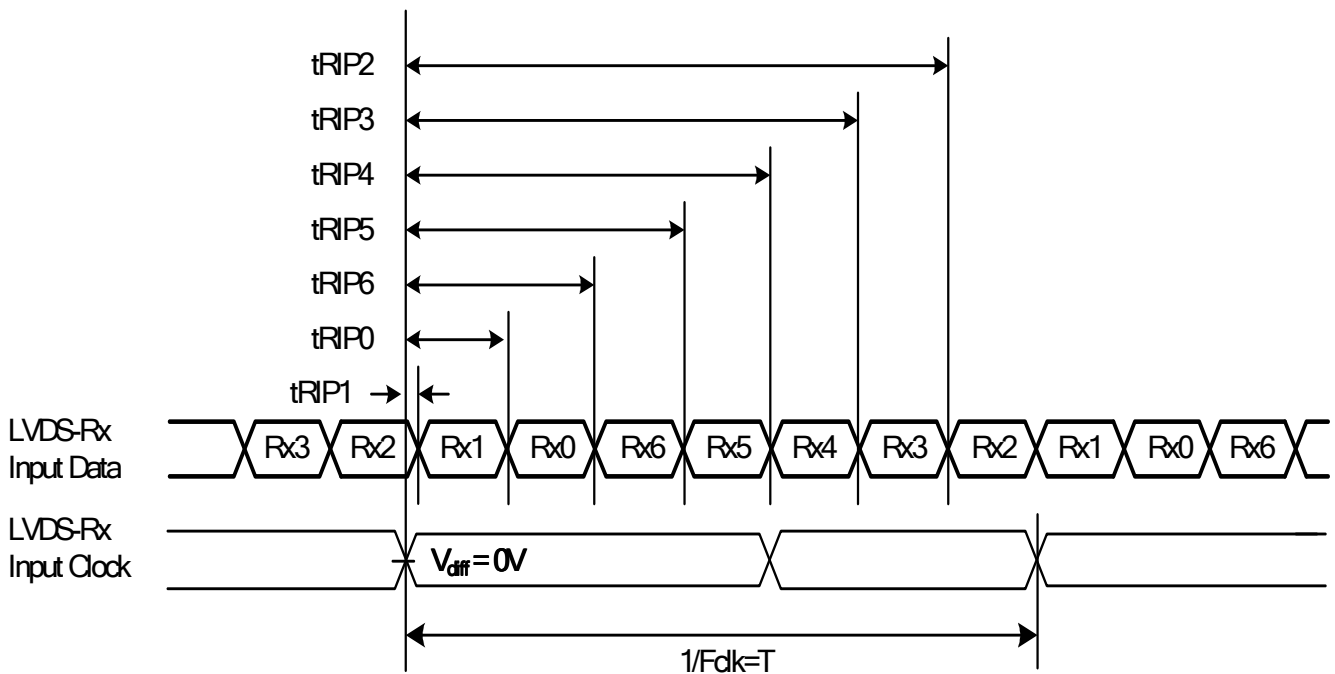
Note: $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

6. LVDS Receiver Clock SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures



7. Receiver Data Input Margin

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit	Note
		Min	Type	Max		
Input Clock Frequency	Fclk	Fclk (min)	--	Fclk (max)	MHz	$T=1/Fclk$
Input Data Position0	tRIP1	- tRMG	0	tRMG	ns	
Input Data Position1	tRIP0	$T/7 - tRMG $	$T/7$	$T/7 + tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position2	tRIP6	$2T/7 - tRMG $	$2T/7$	$2T/7 + tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position3	tRIP5	$3T/7 - tRMG $	$3T/7$	$3T/7 + tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position4	tRIP4	$4T/7 - tRMG $	$4T/7$	$4T/7 + tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position5	tRIP3	$5T/7 - tRMG $	$5T/7$	$5T/7 + tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position6	tRIP2	$6T/7 - tRMG $	$6T/7$	$6T/7 + tRMG $	ns	



- The relative humidity must not exceed 80% non-condensing at temperatures of 40°C or less. At temperatures greater than 40°C, the wet bulb temperature must not exceed 39°C. When operate at low temperatures, the brightness of LED will drop and the life time of LED will be reduced.
- The lifetime (MTTF) is defined as the time which luminance of LED is 50% compared to its original value.
[Operating condition: Continuous operating at $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$]

3.2 Interface Connections

- LCD connector: 187059-51221 (P-TWO, LVDS connector)
187060-41221 (P-TWO, LVDS connector)

- Mating connector:

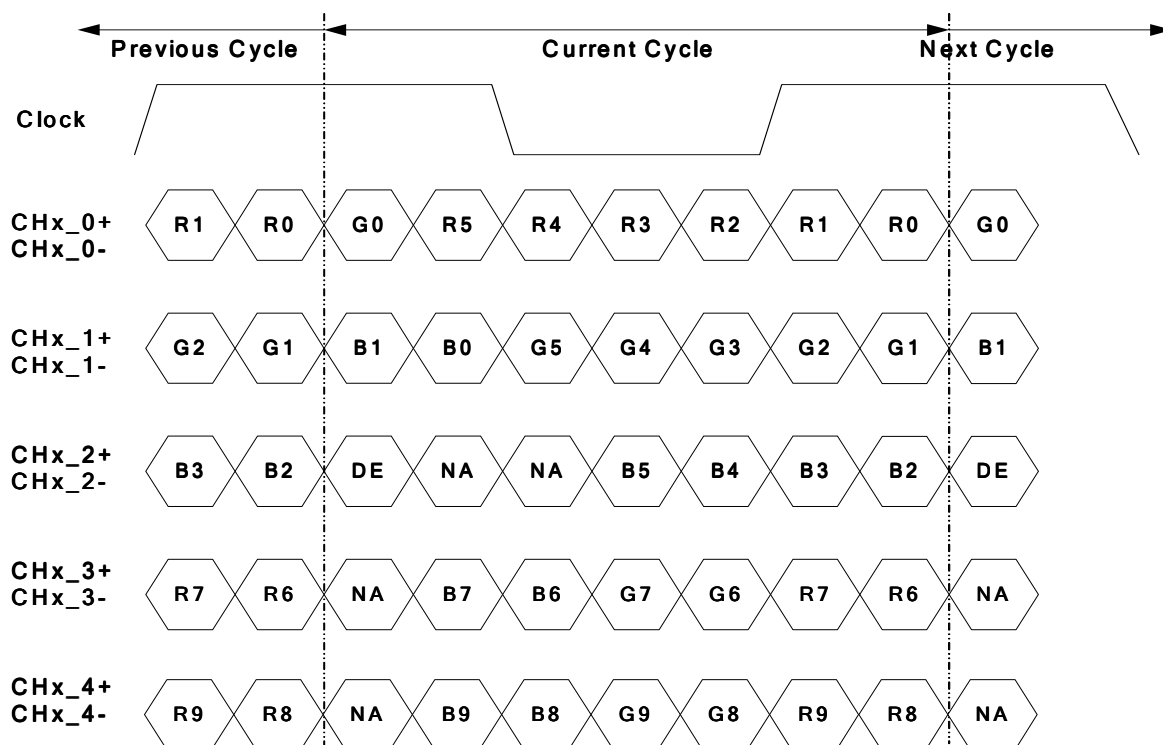
PIN	Symbol	Description	PIN	Symbol	Description
1	N.C.	No connection	21	CH3_3+	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 3+
2	3D_EN	3D Function Enable High(3.3V) : 3D Open/Low(GND) : 2D	22	CH3_4-	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 4-
3	N.C.	No connection	23	CH3_4+	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 4+
4	N.C.	No connection	24	GND	Ground
5	N.C.	No connection	25	GND	Ground
6	N.C.	No connection	26	CH4_0-	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 0-
7	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	27	CH4_0+	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 0+
8	N.C.	No connection	28	CH4_1-	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 1-
9	GND	Ground	29	CH4_1+	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 1+
10	CH3_0-	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 0-	30	CH4_2-	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 2-
11	CH3_0+	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 0+	31	CH4_2+	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 2+
12	CH3_1-	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 1-	32	GND	Ground
13	CH3_1+	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 1+	33	CH4_CLK-	LVDS Channel 4, Clock -
14	CH3_2-	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 2-	34	CH4_CLK+	LVDS Channel 4, Clock +
15	CH3_2+	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 2+	35	GND	Ground
16	GND	Ground	36	CH4_3-	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 3-
17	CH3_CLK-	LVDS Channel 3, Clock -	37	CH4_3+	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 3+
18	CH3_CLK+	LVDS Channel 3, Clock +	38	CH4_4-	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 4-
19	GND	Ground	39	CH4_4+	LVDS Channel 4, Signal 4+
20	CH3_3-	LVDS Channel 3, Signal 3-	40	GND	Ground
			41	GND	Ground

Note: N.C. : please leave this pin unoccupied. It can not be connected by any signal (Low/GND/High).

PIN	Symbol	Description	PIN	Symbol	Description
1	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	26	GND	Ground
2	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	27	GND	Ground
3	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	28	CH2_0-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 0-
4	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	29	CH2_0+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 0+
5	BITSEL	LVDS 8/10bit Input Selection Open/High(3.3V) : 10bits Low(GND) : 8bits	30	CH2_1-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 1-
6	ROTATE	Panel Rotation Display Control High(3.3V) : Rotate Enable Open/Low(GND) : Rotate Disable	31	CH2_1+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 1+
7	LVDS_SEL	Open/High(3.3V) for NS, Low(GND) for JEIDA	32	CH2_2-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 2-
8	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	33	CH2_2+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 2+
9	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	34	GND	Ground
10	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	35	CH2_CLK-	LVDS Channel 2, Clock -
11	GND	Ground	36	CH2_CLK+	LVDS Channel 2, Clock +
12	CH1_0-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 0-	37	GND	Ground
13	CH1_0+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 0+	38	CH2_3-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 3-
14	CH1_1-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 1-	39	CH2_3+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 3+
15	CH1_1+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 1+	40	CH2_4-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 4-
16	CH1_2-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 2-	41	CH2_4+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 4+
17	CH1_2+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 2+	42	GND	Ground
18	GND	Ground	43	GND	Ground
19	CH1_CLK-	LVDS Channel 1, Clock -	44	GND	Ground
20	CH1_CLK+	LVDS Channel 1, Clock +	45	GND	Ground
21	GND	Ground	46	GND	Ground
22	CH1_3-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 3-	47	N.C.	No connection
23	CH1_3+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 3+	48	V _{DD}	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated
24	CH1_4-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 4-	49	V _{DD}	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated
25	CH1_4+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 4+	50	V _{DD}	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated
			51	V _{DD}	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated

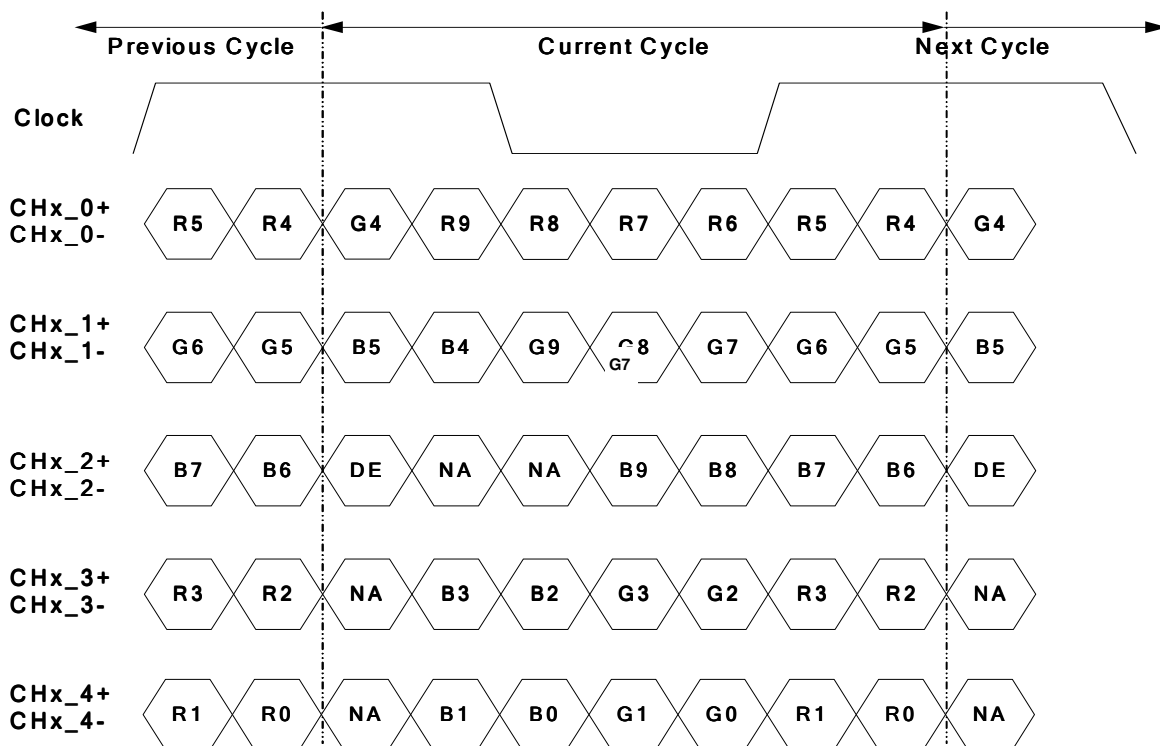
Note: N.C. : please leave this pin unoccupied. It can not be connected by any signal (Low/GND/High).

LVDS Option = High/Open→NS



Note: x = 1, 2, 3, 4...

LVDS Option = Low→JEIDA



Note: x = 1, 2, 3, 4...

3.3 Signal Timing Specification

This is the signal timing required at the input of the user connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for its proper operation.

Timing Table (DE only Mode)

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit
Vertical Section	Period	Tv	1090	1130	1392	Th
	Active	Tdisp (v)	1080			Th
	Blanking	Tblk (v)	10	50	312	Th
Horizontal Section	Period	Th	540	570	580	Tclk
	Active	Tdisp (h)	480			Tclk
	Blanking	Tblk (h)	60	90	100	Tclk
Clock	Frequency	Fclk=1/Tclk	64.8	77.29	80.74	MHz
Vertical Frequency	Frequency	Fv	94	120	122	Hz
Horizontal Frequency	Frequency	Fh	120	135.6	139.2	KHz

Notes:

(1) Display position is specific by the rise of DE signal only.

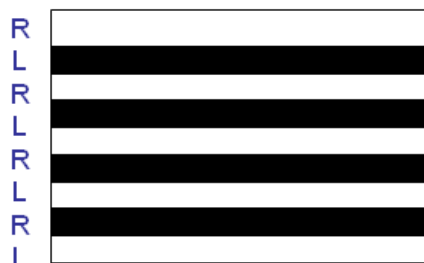
Horizontal display position is specified by the rising edge of 1st DCLK after the rise of 1st DE, is displayed on the left edge of the screen.

(2) Vertical display position is specified by the rise of DE after a “Low” level period equivalent to eight times of horizontal period. The 1st data corresponding to one horizontal line after the rise of 1st DE is displayed at the top line of screen.

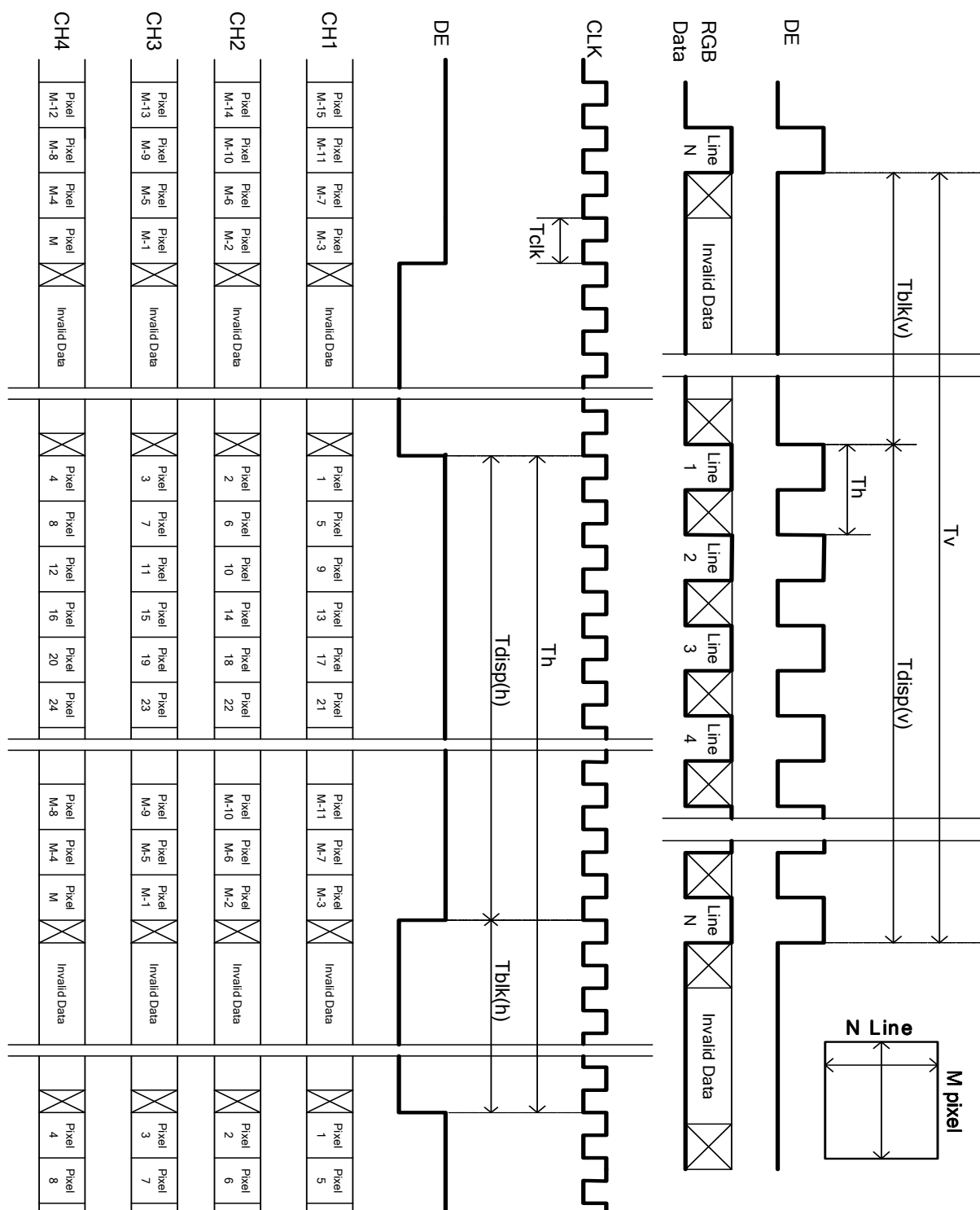
(3) If a period of DE “High” is less than 1920 DCLK or less than 1080 lines, the rest of the screen displays black.

(4) The display position does not fit to the screen if a period of DE “High” and the effective data period do not synchronize with each other.

(5) Under 3D mode, signal should be input as following sequence: 1st line: right eye, 2nd line: left eye (when rotate function is not implemented and Tcon position is at panel upper side).



3.4 Signal Timing Waveforms



3.5 Color Input Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 10 bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

COLOR DATA REFERENCE

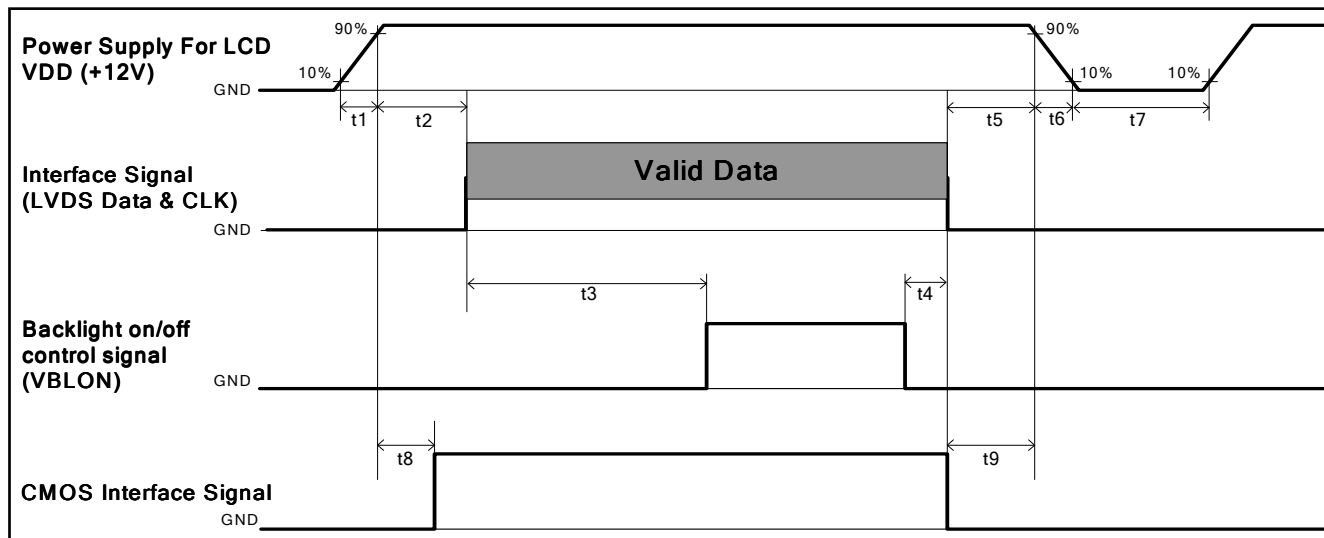
Color		Input Color Data																															
		RED										GREEN										BLUE											
		MSB					LSB					MSB					LSB					MSB					LSB						
R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0				
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Red(1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Green(1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Blue(1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
R	RED(000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	RED(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

	RED(1022)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	RED(1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
G	GREEN(000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	GREEN(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

	GREEN(1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	GREEN(1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
B	BLUE(000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	BLUE(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			

	BLUE(1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0			
	BLUE(1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

3.6 Power Sequence for LCD



Parameter	Values			Unit
	Min.	Type.	Max.	
t1	0.4	---	30	ms
t2	0.1	---	50	ms
t3	450	---	---	ms
t4	0 ^{*1}	---	---	ms
t5	0	---	---	ms
t6	---	---	--- ^{*2}	ms
t7	500	---	---	ms
t8	10	---	50	ms
t9	0	---	---	ms

Note:

(1) t4=0 : concern for residual pattern before BLU turn off.

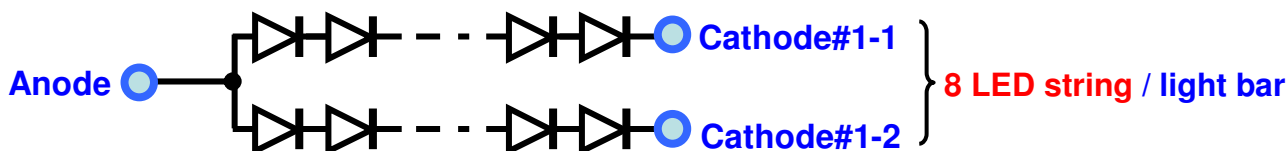
(2) t6 : voltage of VDD must decay smoothly after power-off. (customer system decide this value)

3.7 Backlight Specification

The backlight unit contains 2pcs light bar.

3.7.1 Light bar Driven Condition

Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Forward Current (one light bar)	Anode	IF (anode)		744		mA	
	Cathode	IF (cathode)		93	100	mA	
Peak Forward Current		IFP			260	mA	<1msec.
Forward Voltage		VF	40.6	44.1	47.6	V	
Forward Voltage Variation		ΔVF			7	V	
Total Power Consumption (4 light bars)		PBL	60.4	65.7	70.8	W	Note 1&2
PWM Operation Frequency		F_PWM	140	180	240	Hz	
PWM Dimming Duty Ratio		D_PWM	10		100	%	



Note 1: Dimming range



PWM Dimming : include Internal and External PWM Dimming

Note 2: Low dimming ratio operation

When PWM dimming duty ratio is operated lower than recommended value, feedback signal and all protection functions should be confirmed by LIPS design. Display performance should also be confirmed by customer's implement.

Note 3: Low dimming ratio operation

When PWM dimming duty ratio is operated lower than recommended value, feedback signal and all protection functions should be confirmed by LIPS design. Display performance should also be confirmed by customer's implement.

Note 3: Each LED string should be driven by independent current control/feedback circuit.

Note 4: Fuse protection should be added into LIPS circuit to have better LED driving protection.

3.7.2 Input Pin Assignment

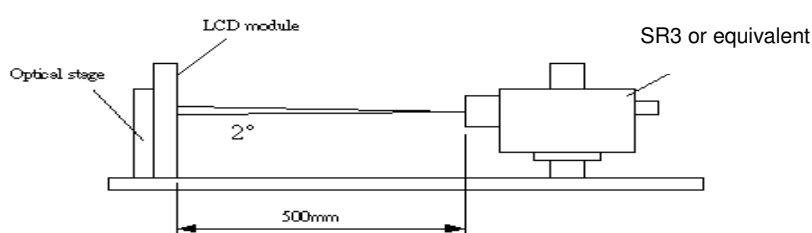
INPUT	LED/SERIE	OUTPUT	Current	LED/SERIE	OUTPUT	Current
Pin#1 ~ Pin#3	LED1 ~ LED7	Pin#5	93mA	LED29 ~ LED35	Pin#9	93mA
	LED8 ~ LED14	Pin#6	93mA	LED36 ~ LED42	Pin#10	93mA
	LED15 ~ LED21	Pin#7	93mA	LED43 ~ LED49	Pin#11	93mA
	LED22 ~ LED28	Pin#8	93mA	LED50 ~ LED56	Pin#12	93mA
Pin#4: NC						

INPUT	LED/SERIE	OUTPUT	Current	LED/SERIE	OUTPUT	Current
Pin#1 ~ Pin#3	LED1 ~ LED7	Pin#5	93mA	LED29 ~ LED35	Pin#9	93mA
	LED8 ~ LED14	Pin#6	93mA	LED36 ~ LED42	Pin#10	93mA
	LED15 ~ LED21	Pin#7	93mA	LED43 ~ LED49	Pin#11	93mA
	LED22 ~ LED28	Pin#8	93mA	LED50 ~ LED56	Pin#12	93mA
Pin#4: NC						

4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 45 minutes in a dark environment at 25°C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of ϕ and θ equal to 0°.

Fig.1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.



Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min.	Typ.	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	3200	4000	--		1
Surface Luminance (White)		$L_{WH}(2D)$	300	380	--	cd/m^2	2
		$L_{WH}(3D)$		180			6
Luminance Variation		$\delta_{WHITE(9P)}$	--	--	1.33		3
Response Time (G to G)		T_y	--	5.5	--	Ms	4
Color Gamut		NTSC		72		%	
Color Coordinates							
	Red	R_x	Typ.-0.03	0.630	Typ.+0.03		
		R_y		0.330			
	Green	G_x		0.320			
		G_y		0.620			
	Blue	B_x		0.150			
		B_y		0.040			
	White	W_x		0.280			
		W_y		0.290			
Viewing Angle							5
2D	x axis, right($\phi=0^\circ$)	θ_r	--	89	--	degree	
	x axis, left($\phi=180^\circ$)	θ_l	--	89	--	degree	
	y axis, up($\phi=90^\circ$)	θ_u	--	89	--	degree	
	y axis, down ($\phi=270^\circ$)	θ_d	--	89	--	degree	
3D	y axis, up + down	$\theta_u + \theta_d$			30	degree	6
3D cross talk (middle)			--	1	3	%	6
3D cross talk (vertical)					10	%	6

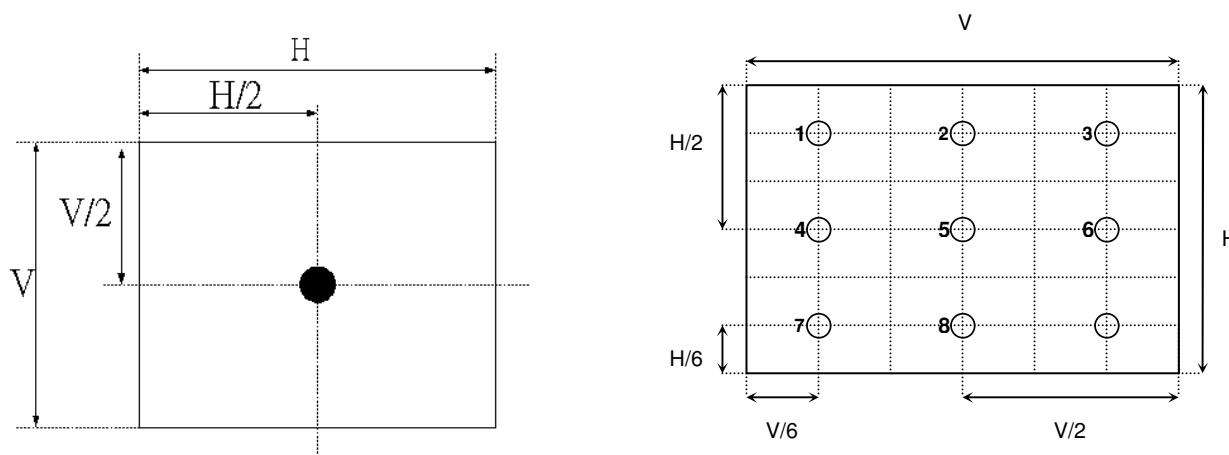
Note:

1. Contrast Ratio (CR) is defined mathematically as:

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance of } L_{\text{on5}}}{\text{Surface Luminance of } L_{\text{off5}}}$$

2. Surface luminance is luminance value at point 5 across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. From more information see FIG 2. When LED current I_F = typical value (without driver board), LED input $V_{\text{DDB}} = 24\text{V}$, $I_{\text{DDB}} = \text{Typical value (with driver board)}$, $L_{\text{WH}} = L_{\text{on5}}$ where L_{on5} is the luminance with all pixels displaying white at center 5 location.

FIG. 2 Luminance



3. The variation in surface luminance, δWHITE is defined (center of Screen) as:

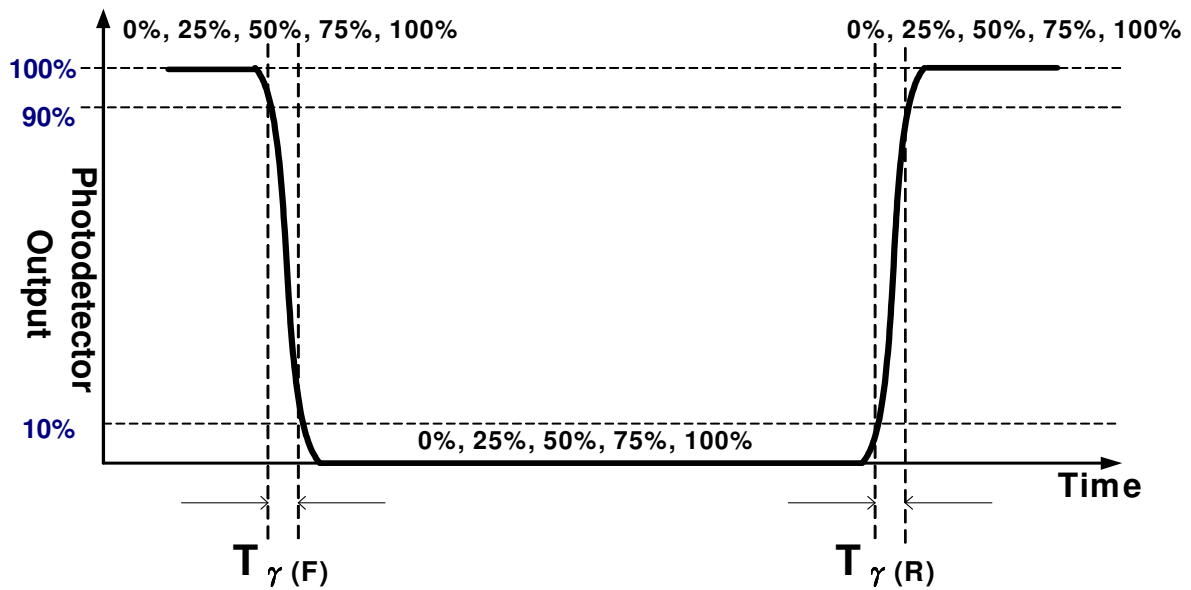
$$\delta\text{WHITE(9P)} = \text{Maximum}(L_{\text{on1}}, L_{\text{on2}}, \dots, L_{\text{on9}}) / \text{Minimum}(L_{\text{on1}}, L_{\text{on2}}, \dots, L_{\text{on9}})$$

4. Response time T_γ is the average time required for display transition by switching the input signal for five luminance ratio (0%,25%,50%,75%,100% brightness matrix) and is based on $F_v = 120\text{Hz}$ to optimize.

Measured Response Time		Target				
		0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Start	0%		0% to 25%	0% to 50%	0% to 75%	0% to 100%
	25%	25% to 0%		25% to 50%	25% to 75%	25% to 100%
	50%	50% to 0%	50% to 25%		50% to 75%	50% to 100%
	75%	75% to 0%	75% to 25%	75% to 50%		75% to 100%
	100%	100% to 0%	100% to 25%	100% to 50%	100% to 75%	

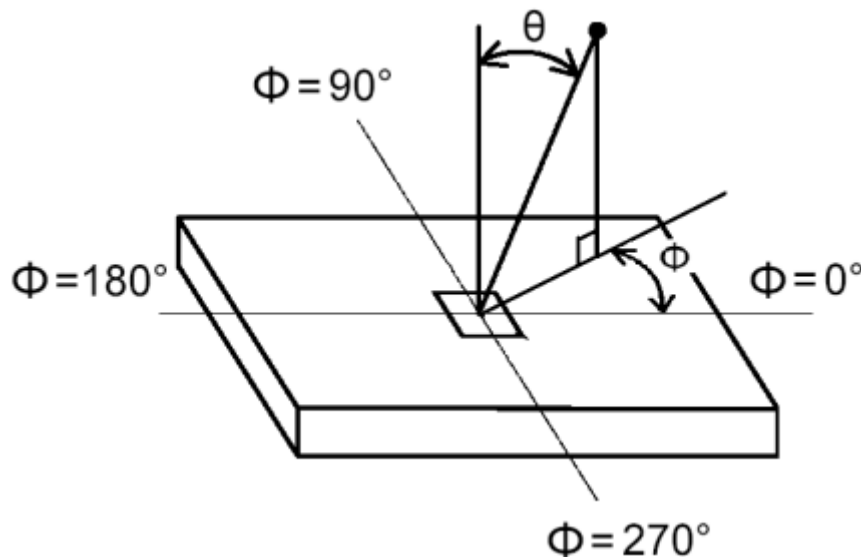
T_γ is determined by 10% to 90% brightness difference of rising or falling period. (As illustrated)

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for “any level of gray(bright)” and “any level of gray(dark)”.



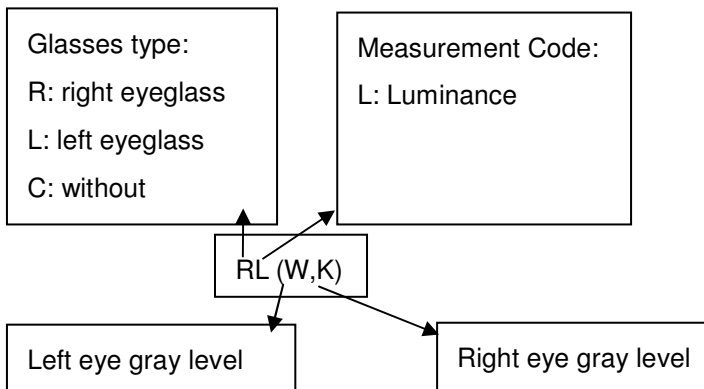
5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG3.

FIG.3 Viewing Angle



6. 3D performance specification is expressed by 3D luminance, 3D Crosstalk and 3D viewing angle. 3D luminance which is defined by summation of left and right eye brightness under wearing glasses condition is measured at panel center point. Also, 3D crosstalk is measured at panel center point.
- Cross talk (middle) is defined by observation position which is 1.7m distance from panel center point and human head in 0 degree steady vertical angle from panel mid axis level.
 - Cross talk (in vertical viewing angle) is defined by observation position which is 1.7m distance from panel center point and observation range within specified degrees of vertical angle from panel mid axis level.
- For more information, refer to 6-5 3D Measurement of 3D view angle.

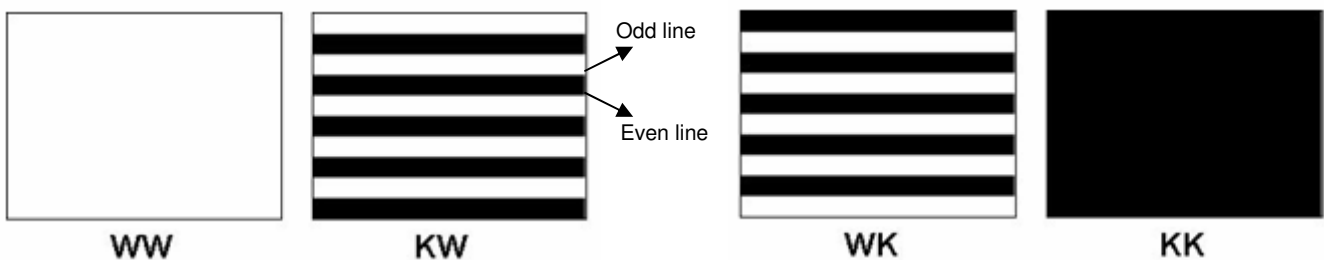
6-1 Notation of measurement.



6-2 Measurement Configuration

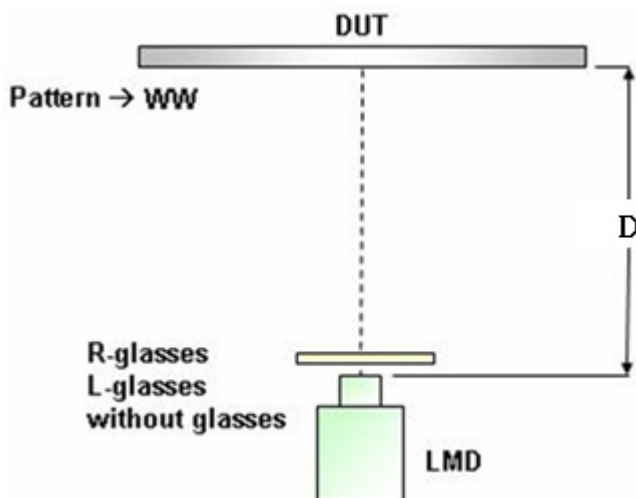
4-test patterns (first character refers to Left eye gray level; second one refers to Right eye gray level).

W is defined as brightness gray level; K is defined as dark state where black and white lines are displayed on even or odd lines.



6-3 Measurement of 3D luminance

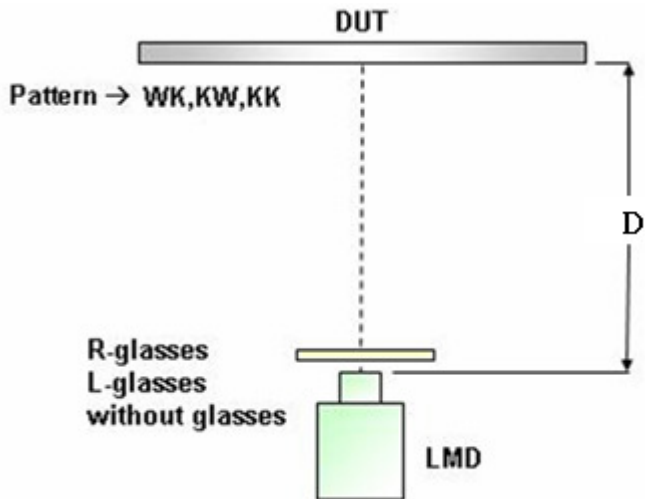
- Test pattern WW is displayed, measuring distance is 50cm.
- Left or right eyeglass are placed in front of SR3 or equivalent equipment (as FIG1 showed) successively and luminance is measured at panel center point where the notation for luminance measurement is $RL(W,W)$ and $LL(W,W)$.



$$3D \text{ Lum} = \frac{R_L(W,W) + L_L(W,W)}{2}$$

6-4 Measurement of 3D Crosstalk

- Test patterns KW, WK and KK are displayed, measuring distance is 1.7m.
- Right or left eyeglass is placed in front of SR3 or equivalent equipment (as FIG1 showed) successively and luminance is measured at panel center point



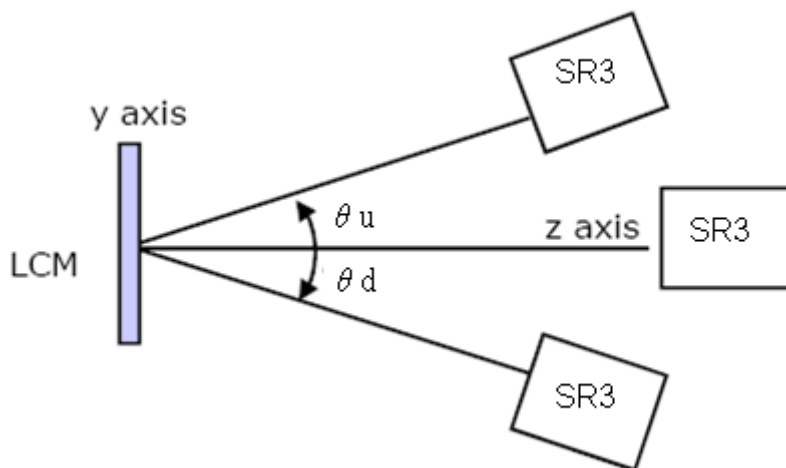
$$Crosstalk_R = \frac{R_L(W, K) - R_L(K, K)}{R_L(K, W) - R_L(K, K)} \times 100\%$$

$$Crosstalk_L = \frac{L_L(K, W) - L_L(K, K)}{L_L(W, K) - L_L(K, K)} \times 100\%$$

$$Crosstalk = \frac{Crosstalk_R + Crosstalk_L}{2}$$

6-5 Measurement of 3D view angle

The angles are determined for the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD module surface and measured at panel center position.

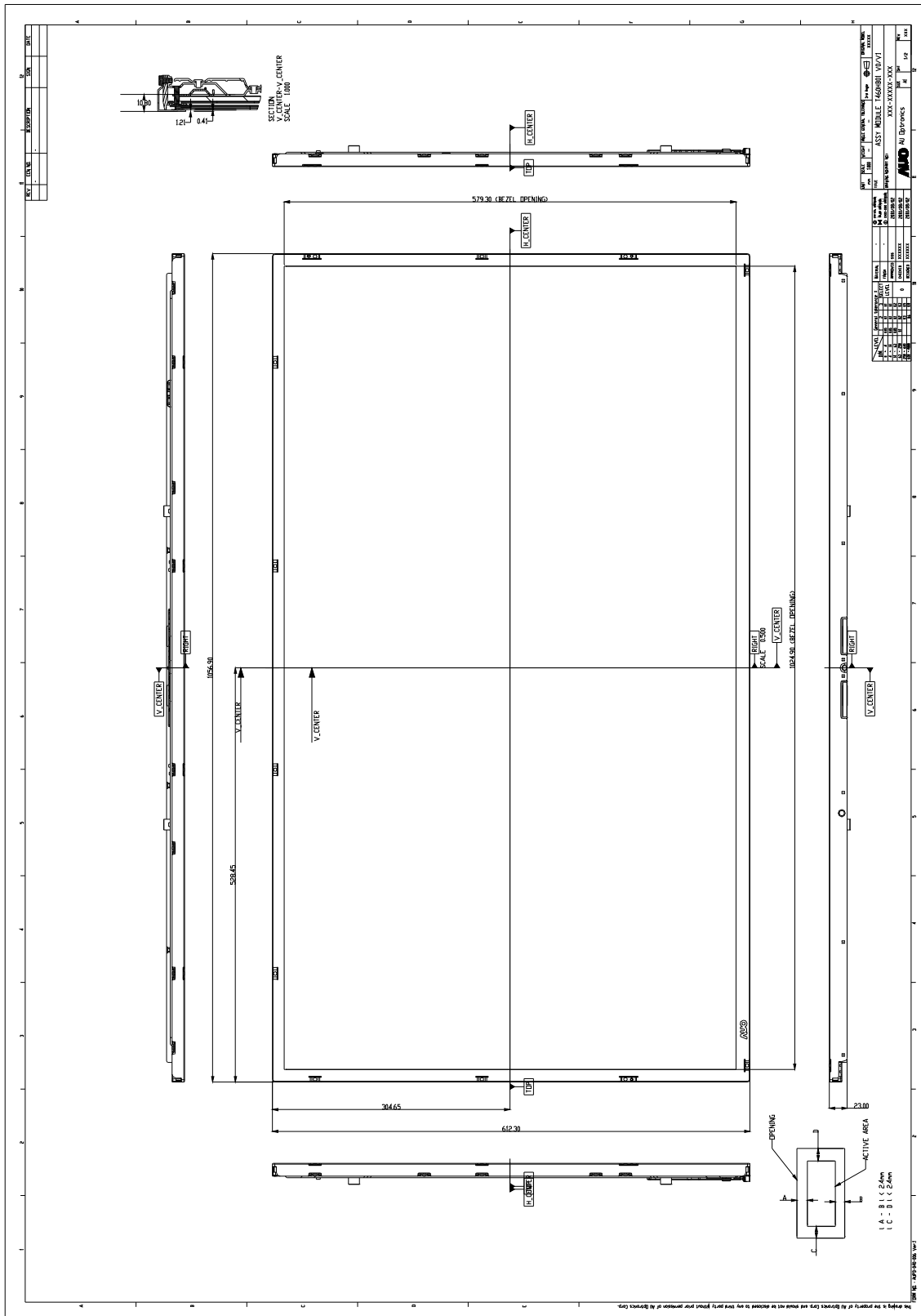


5. Mechanical Characteristics

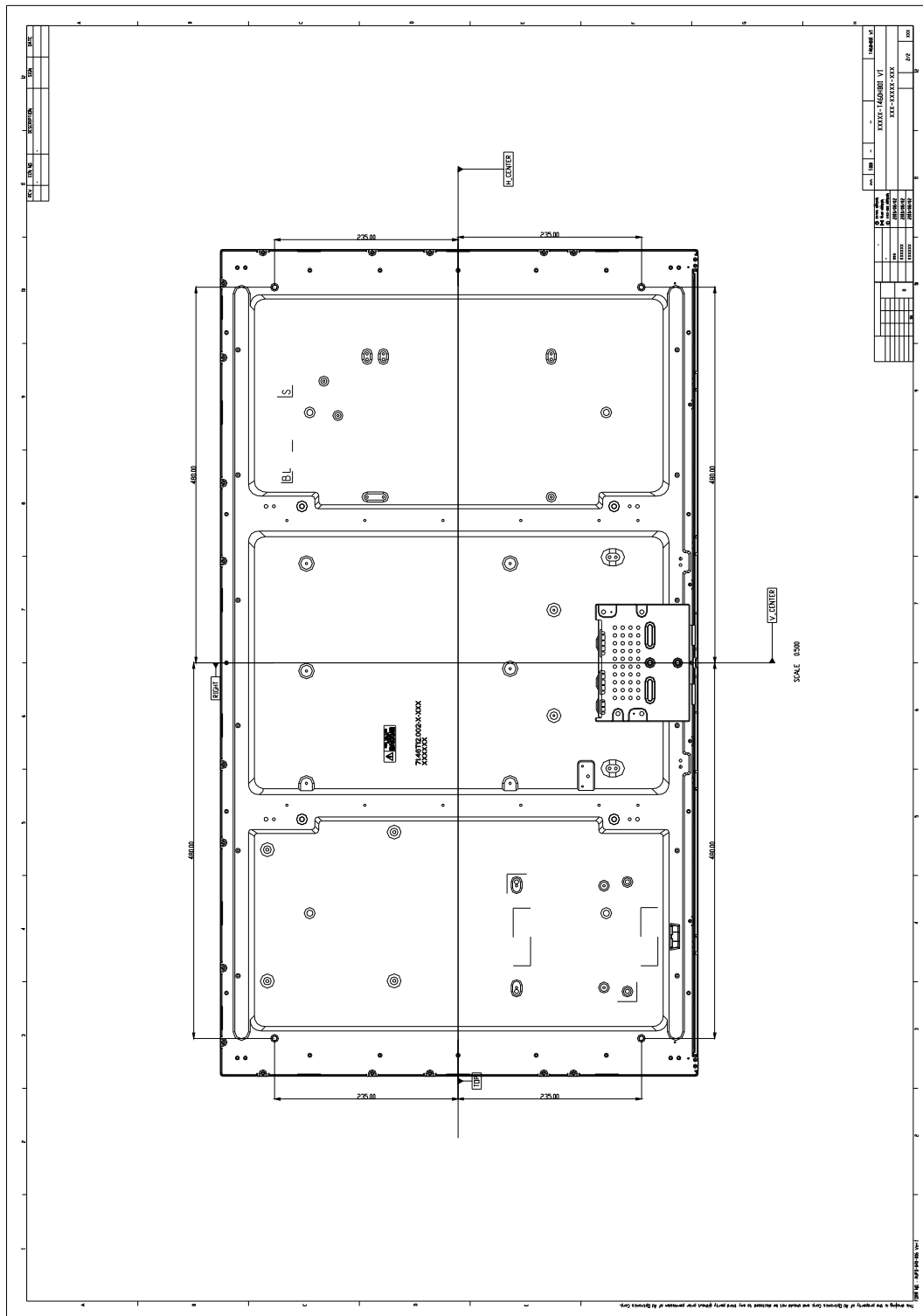
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model T460HB01 V1. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Item		Dimension	Unit	Note
Outline Dimension	Horizontal	1056.9	mm	
	Vertical	612.3	mm	
	Depth (Dmin)	TBD	mm	to rear
	Depth (Dmax)	TBD	mm	to inverter cover
Weight	TBD		g	

Front View



Back View



6. Reliability Test Items

	Test Item	Q'ty	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	3	60℃ , 300hrs
2	Low temperature storage test	3	-20℃ , 300hrs
3	High temperature operation test	3	50℃ , 300hrs
4	Low temperature operation test	3	-5℃ , 300hrs
5	Vibration test (non-operation)	3	Wave form: random Vibration level : 1.0G RMS Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z 10min per axes X,Y,Z: Horizontal, face up
6	Shock test (non-operation)	3	Shock level 50G, 11ms in $\pm X$, $\pm Y$ axis, 35G, 11ms in $\pm Z$ axis Waveform: half sine wave Direction: One time each direction
7	Vibration test (With carton)	1 (PKG)	Random wave (1.05Grms 10~200Hz) Duration : X,Y,Z 10min per axes
8	Drop test (With carton)	1 (PKG)	Height: 25.4cm, Surround four flats and bottom flat twice (ASTMD4169)

7. International Standard

7.1 Safety

- (1) UL 60950-1, UL 60065; Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including electrical Business Equipment.
- (2) IEC 60950-1 : 2001, IEC 60065:2001 ; Standard for Safety of International Electrotechnical Commission
- (3) EN 60950 : 2001+A11, EN 60065:2002+A1:2006; European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

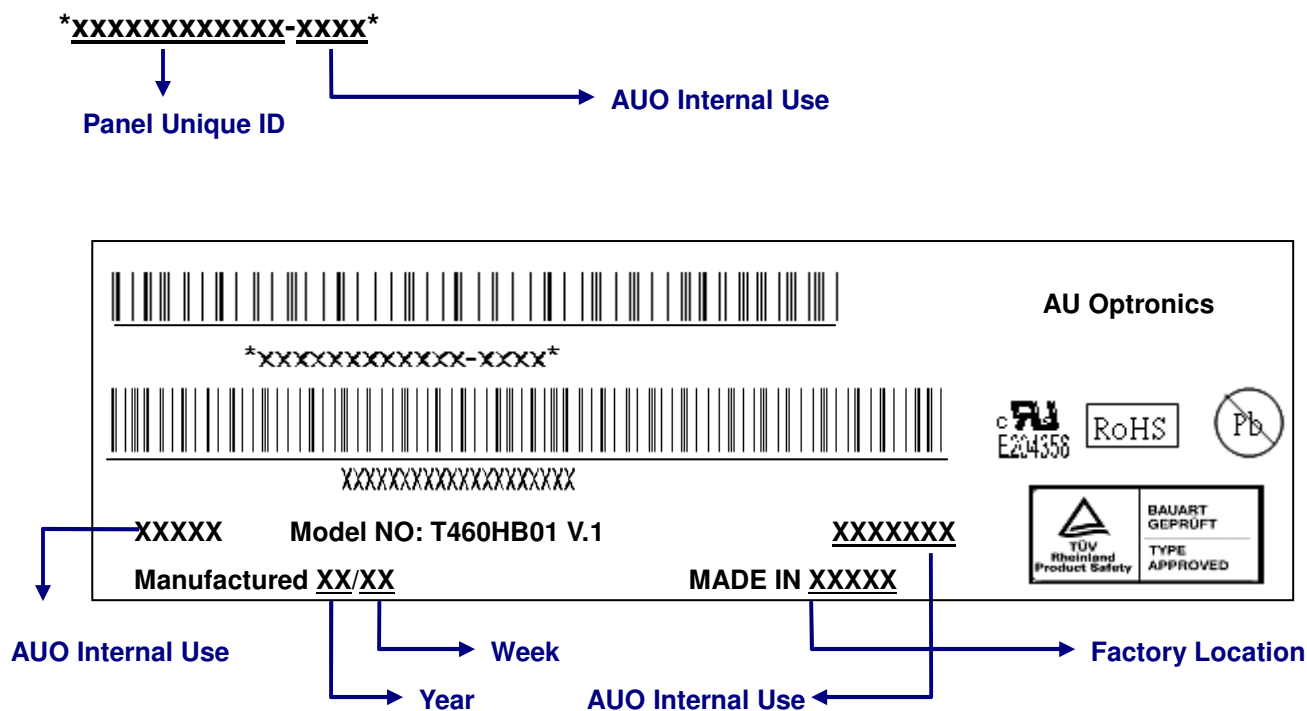
7.2 EMC

- (1) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. "American National standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- (2) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special committee on Radio Interference.
- (3) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization. (CENELEC), 1998

8. Packing

8-1 DEFINITION OF LABEL:

A. Panel Label:



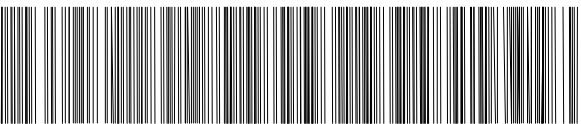
Green mark description

(1) For Pb Free Product, AUO will add  for identification.

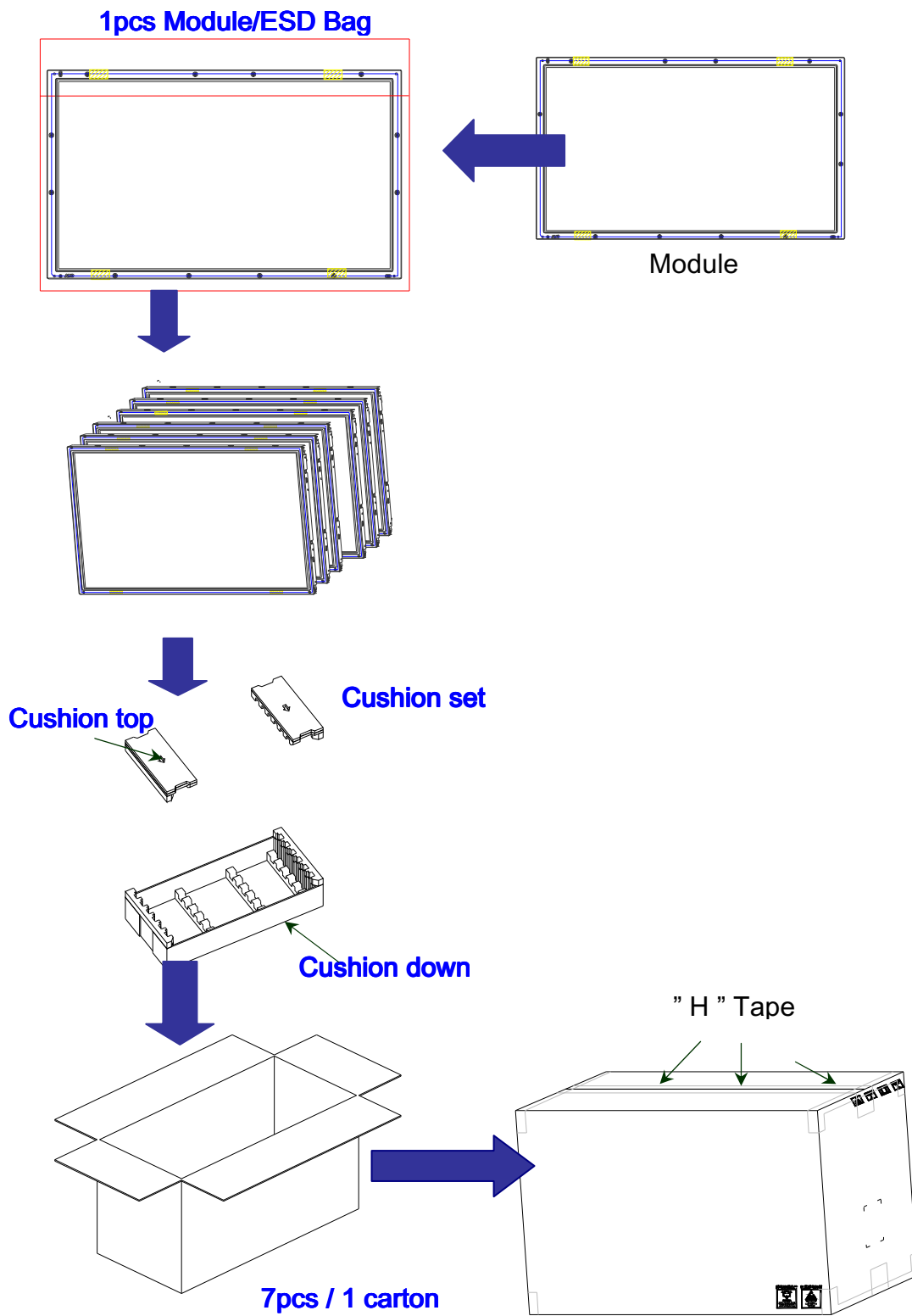
(2) For RoHs compatible products, AUO will add  for identification.

Note: The green Mark will be present only when the green documents have been ready by AUO internal green team. (definition of green design follows the AUO green design checklist.)

B. Carton Label:

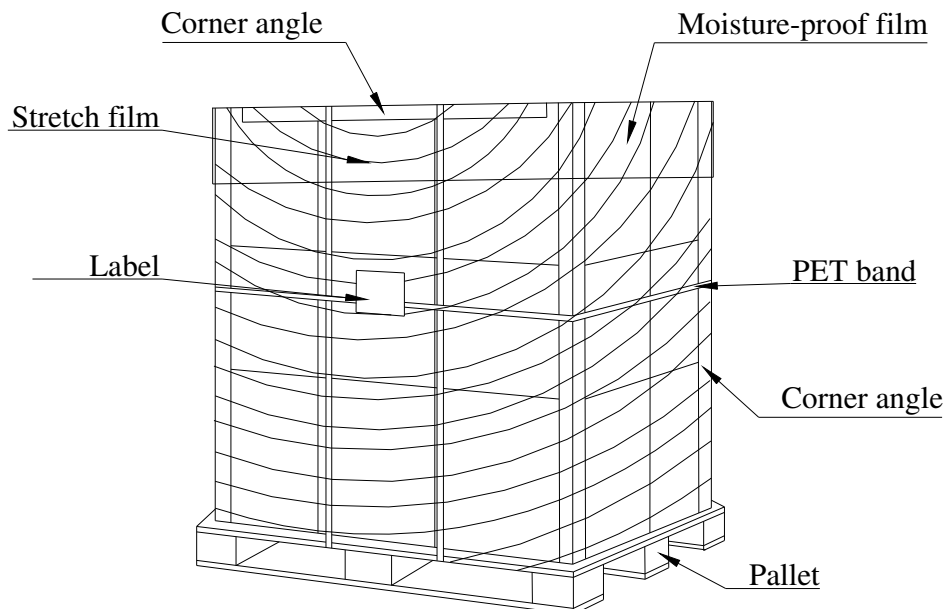
AU Optronics	QTY : 7		
MODEL NO: T460HB01 V0			
PART NO: 97.46T12.1XX			
CUSTOMER NO:			
CARTON NO:			
Made in XXXXXX	*XXXXX-XXXXXXXXXX*		

8-2 PACKING METHODS:



8-3 Pallet and Shipment Information

	Item	Specification			Packing Remark
		Qty.	Dimension	Weight (kg)	
1	Packing Box	7pcs/box	1160(L)mm*375(W)mm*690(H)mm	77	
2	Pallet	1	1180(L)mm*1150(W)mm*132(H)mm	18	
3	Boxes per Pallet	3 boxes/Pallet (By Air) ; 3 Boxes/Pallet (By Sea)			
4	Panels per Pallet	21pcs/pallet(By Air) ; 21 pcs/Pallet (By Sea)			
5	Pallet after packing	21(by Air)	1180(L)mm*1150(W)mm*822(H)mm (by Air)	249(by Air)	
		63(by Sea)	1180(L)mm*1150(W)mm*2466(H)mm (by Sea)	747 (by Sea)	40ft HQ



9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

9-1 MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. twisted stress) is not applied to module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit broken by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizer with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth. (Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaked with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front/ rear polarizer. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

9-2 OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The device listed in the product specification sheets was designed and manufactured for TV application
- (2) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage:
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (3) Response time depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes longer..)
- (4) Brightness of CCFL depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.) And in lower temperature, response time (required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (5) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (6) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (7) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall

be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimize the interface.

9-3 ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wristband etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4 PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5 STORAGE

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object. It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM

- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.